IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 05-cv-329-GKF(PJC)
)	
TYSON FOODS, INC., et al.,		
)	
Defendan	its.	

STATE OF OKLAHOMA'S MOTION TO COMPEL SIMMONS' FOODS, INC.'S TO RESPOND TO DISCOVERY SEEKING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Plaintiff, the State of Oklahoma, ex rel. W.A. Drew Edmondson, in his capacity as Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma and Oklahoma Secretary of the Environment J.D. Strong, in his capacity as the Trustee for Natural Resources for the State of Oklahoma ("the State"), respectfully move to compel Simmons' Foods, Inc. ("Simmons") to respond to discovery regarding its financial information.¹

I. Introduction

In the Second Amended Complaint, the State specifically seeks relief in the form of "[p]unitive and exemplary damages, to the maximum extent allowed under the law." DKT #1215, p. 35. "Financial condition" of a defendant is an element of analysis in awarding punitive damages. *See* 23 Okla. Stat. § 9.1. On July 10, 2006, the State served discovery seeking information regarding Simmons' financial condition. To date, Simmons has produced only balance sheets, but none of the additional financial information the State requested, all of which

Pursuant to LCvR 37.1, counsel have met and conferred on the issues set forth in this motion, but have been unable to reach an agreement.

II. Factual Background

In its July 10, 2006 requests for production, the State requested information regarding Simmons' net worth, and Simmons objected to this request, claiming the information was irrelevant and confidential.

Request for Production #107: Please produce all documents and materials reflecting, referring to or relating to your net worth.

Answer: Simmons objects to this request for production on the grounds that it seeks information which is not relevant to any issue in the lawsuit. Further, Simmons objects on the grounds that it seeks confidential business information. Simmons is not a public company, but instead is a closely held family corporation. As such, its financial records are private and confidential.

Ex. A. In its supplemental responses to the July 10, 2006 requests for production, Simmons altered its response to Request #107 by slightly changing the wording in the its response as follows:

Answer: Simmons objects to this request for production on the grounds that it seeks information which is not relevant to any issue in the lawsuit. Further, Simmons objects on the grounds that it seeks confidential business information. Simmons is a privately owned family corporation; its records are not subject to public disclosure.

Ex. B. The State served another request for production regarding Simmons' financial condition in its September 13, 2008 Requests for Production, and Simmons again objected and failed to produce any responsive information.

Request for Production #11: To the extent you have not already produced them, please produce copies of documents reflecting your financial statements for fiscal years 2002 to the present, as well as any other documents reflecting your net worth for fiscal years 2002 to the present. For purposes of this request for production, the term "financial statement" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, balance sheets, statements of income, statements of equity position, statements of cash flow, and all footnotes.

Response: Simmons objects to Request for Production No. 11 on the grounds that it seeks information that is not relevant and instead is intended to harass and oppress. Simmons is a privately owned, closely-held family corporation and considers its financial records to [sic] confidential. Simmons further objects to this Request for Production because it is duplicative of Request No. 107 of Plaintiff's July 10, 2006 Requests for Production.

Ex. C.

In its continued effort to obtain responsive documents, in a letter dated October 24, 2008, the State provided Simmons with a list of seven specific types of financial documents it was seeking in regard to these two discovery requests. See Ex. D. On November, 4, 2008, counsel for Simmons and the State met and conferred regarding these discovery requests and the State's October 24, 2008 letter. Counsel for the State again articulated the information sought in the discovery requests, and counsel for Simmons said she needed to confer with her client. On November 17, 2008, Simmons agreed to produce balance sheets that would include sufficient information regarding assets, liabilities and equities to create a full understanding of Simmons' financial condition and the parties agreed that the State would accept these documents and advise counsel for Simmons if additional information was needed. See Ex. E, (Nov. 17, 2008 email exchange between Bronson and Xidis). On December 8, 2008, almost two weeks after the date the parties agreed upon for production of the information, Simmons finally produced some, but not all, of the financial information it agreed to produce. The information it did agree to produce was extremely limited. Simmons produced only balance sheets; it did not produce complete financial statements. Furthermore, the balance sheets produced state that "[t]he accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements." However, the "integral" notes were not produced with the balance sheets. On December 10, 2008, counsel for the State wrote Simmons' counsel regarding the insufficiency of the production. Specifically, the State

requested complete financial statements, which would include income information, cash flow information, and the notes that are an integral part of the balance sheets. See Ex. F (Xidis 12/10/08 email to Bronson). Again, on Wednesday, November 14, 2009, counsel for the State again corresponded with Simmons' counsel regarding its requests. See Ex. G (Xidis 1/14/2009 email to Bronson). To date, Simmons has failed to respond to this request.

III. **Argument**

The discovery regarding Simmons net worth and corresponding financial documents is relevant to the State's claim for punitive damages, and Simmons' objections are without merit. In its written responses to this discovery, Simmons objected to the State's discovery regarding its financial condition on the claim that this information is irrelevant. This assertion is baseless. One of the seven factors for a jury to consider in evaluating punitive damages under Oklahoma law is "Itlhe financial condition of the defendant." See 23 Okla. Stat. § 9.1. This Court has repeatedly held that discovery regarding a defendant's financial condition and net worth is appropriate when a claim for punitive damages has been made. See, e.g., Hightower v. Heritage Academy of Tulsa, Inc., 2008 WL 2937227 (N.D. Okla, July 29, 2008) ("Financial records are discoverable when punitive damages are at issue'); American Benefit Life Ins. Co. v. Ille, 87 F.R.D. 540, 542 (N.D. Okla. 1978) ("It is well settled in Oklahoma that in an action wherein punitive damages are proper, evidence of the financial worth of the defendant is competent and admissible."). In the City of Tulsa case, this Court held that "[i]t would appear that financial statements reflecting the Defendants' net worth from 1996 forward would be sufficient for the Plaintiffs' needs. . . . This order is without prejudice to Plaintiffs' re-urging the motion should additional financial information be necessary as the case progresses." See Ex. H, p. 6 (emphasis added).

The full financial statements that the State has repeatedly requested, including information on income and cash flow, and the notes that are "integral" to the financial statements, are obviously relevant evidence regarding Simmons' financial condition, a key element in the punitive damages analysis. Moreover, recent tax returns are also relevant to this analysis in that they are the data used and relied upon to prepare the financial statements and contain additional information that demonstrate how certain debt obligations are treated among related entities and also contain information about how smaller private entities, such as Simmons, distribute profits. *See* Ex. I, ¶¶ 10-11.

The State's expert who will testify about the financial conditions of the defendants, David Payne, drafted reports providing as much analysis as possible with the limited information produced thus far by Simmons, and that report was timely disclosed to Simmons on January 5, 2009. However, as explained in his report on Simmons, and his attached affidavit, the information requested by the State is important and relevant information for a fuller analysis.

See Ex. J [Payne Report]² and I. As Mr. Payne explains in his affidavit, "GAAP [financial] Statements, Footnote Disclosures, Consolidating Data and Tax Data are . . . relevant to evaluating the financial condition, net worth and/or Ability to Pay of the Defendants." See Ex. I, ¶ 10. Although the balance sheets produced by Simmons contain some limited information about net worth (but not the integral notes to accompany these numbers), they do not include important information about Simmons' income or cash flow. The income and cash flow of a defendant are important elements to understanding the true nature of a company's financial condition. As Mr. Payne explains in his affidavit, "[t]he starting point for assessing the Financial

Because of the confidential nature of the information contained in the report, a copy of this exhibit will be provided to the Court under separate cover for an *in camera* review pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the Confidentiality Order (DKT# 985).

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Attributes affecting financial condition involves an evaluation of data as reported by the Defendants' in their books, records, and financial statements ("Book Values"). Ability to Pay also considers true economic or intrinsic value ("Economic Value"), normalized earnings, and discretionary cash flows ("Earning Capacity") under the control of the managements for the Defendants." *See* Ex. I, ¶ 4. With only a balance sheet, a company's net worth is stated, but net worth alone is not necessarily a full picture of a company's financial condition. The level of a company's income is an important element of whether there is real or intrinsic value above the book value stated in a balance sheet. Moreover, complete tax returns also provide information relevant to evaluating financial condition by showing how a company treats debt obligations and distributes income. *See, e.g.,* Ex. I, ¶¶ 10-11.

While several years ago one might have argued that production of anything more than a current balance sheet is not relevant to the evaluation of a company's financial condition, the playing field has been altered by today's economy. A balance sheet is nothing more than a snapshot in time of a company's net worth on a given day. In today's volatile economy, the net worth of a company can fluctuate considerably in a very short period of time. Therefore, a more in-depth analysis is needed to determine a full picture of financial condition of any given company. The State cannot imagine that Simmons or any other defendant in this matter would want anything but the most thorough and up-to-date analysis of their financial conditions presented to the jury.

Complete financial statements should be readily available for Simmons. As Mr. Payne explains, "[b]ased upon my training and experience with privately held companies [like Simmons] GAAP Statements and Footnote Disclosures are generally prepared and are available

in the ordinary course of business due to Stakeholder Requirements." See Ex. I, ¶ 8. Likewise, complete tax returns for the last two years should also be readily available.

Simmons' objections regarding confidentiality of the requested materials are also without merit. This argument ignores the November 2006 confidentiality order the Court entered in this case that provides protection for sensitive business information. See DKT # 985. The confidentiality order provided methods for protecting confidential business information. Specifically, the order provides for a "Confidential" designation that protects designated documents from disclosure to third parties except for preparation of the case, and a "Confidential: Attorneys' Eyes Only" designation that protects designated information from disclosure to third parties as well as a further level of protection for Defendants from each other, since they are competitors in the same industry. See DKT# 985, pp. 2-6. The confidentiality order provides more than adequate protection for the relevant information the State is requesting about the Simmons' financial condition. Simmons is clearly aware of this protection, having marked the few documents it did produce with confidentiality designations.

With Simmons having no valid objections to the requested discovery, the State requests that the Court order Simmons to provide the following documents that are responsive to the State's requests for production: Complete financial statements, including information about income and cash flow for calendar years ending in 2003-2008 and all corresponding notes for these financial statements, and complete filed tax returns for 2006 and 2007 (including all supporting schedules, disclosures, and detailed appreciation schedules).

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated herein, the Court should order Simmons to respond to the State's requests for information pertaining to its financial condition and to provide the specific

documents delineated herein. Because this information is readily available to Simmons and these requests have been outstanding for a very long time, the State requests that Simmons be requested to produce these materials immediately. The State's expert, David Payne, will need to review these documents upon receipt of them from Simmons the State anticipates it will be requesting leave to supplement Mr. Payne's expert report once he has had an opportunity to review this information.

Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this <u>17th</u> day of <u>February</u>, 2009, I electronically transmitted the above and foregoing pleading to the Clerk of the Court using the ECF System for filing and a transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to the following ECF registrants:

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